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GARDENS AND GROUNDS

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Descriptive Catalogue,



Utah Nursery Company,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

❖1900❖

Location of Packing, Specimen Grounds and Farm,
on Ninth East and South Boulevard. Take
the Rapid Transit Street Cars.

GROVER PRINTING CO. PRINT, SALT LAKE.



FOURTEENTH EDITION.

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CATALOGUE

—OF—

Fruit Ornamental TREES,

Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.



Utah Nursery Company.



SALT LAKE CITY:

GROCEK PRINTING CO., PRINTERS, ETC.

Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

WE cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "*The Fruit Garden*," or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—For fruit trees the soil should be *dry* either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d. THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the trees, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees.—These, as sent from Nursery, vary in height from three feet and upwards, according to age and variety. Also branched and without branches. The branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demands upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of olders trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous years' shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Dwarf, or Pyramidal Trees, on the Quince Stock, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz: The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Yearling Trees, Intended for Pyramids.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only

the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perfected.

3d. *PLANTING*.—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a few pails of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then, after the ground has settled, fill in the remainder and tread gently with foot. Guard against planting too shallow and also too deep. The trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect about one to two inches deeper than they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. *STAKING*.—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. *MULCHING*.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep, of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots. This does not apply to large plants, where constant cultivation is required.

6th. *AFTER CULTURE*.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until, at least, they are of bearing size.

7th. *Treatment of Trees that Have Been Frozen in the Packages, or Received During Frosty Weather*.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the top will afford good protection.

8th. **If trees are very dry when received bury them root and branch in moist soil for four or five days, when they will be found fresh and plump.**

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS.

Standard Apples, 20 to 30 feet apart each way.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 16 to 20 feet apart each way.

Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, 4 to 5 feet apart.

Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

WHY YOUNG TREES ARE BEST TO PLANT.

Most people have the erroneous idea that the larger and older the tree is they plant, the sooner will it bear fruit. This is by no means the case, for trees, after they attain the age of from three to four years, lose their fibrous root and form a tap root, which is impossible to dig up without some injury. The act of transplanting is such a shock to the large tree, that it takes from two to three years to recover from it, and during that time makes little if any growth; while the young tree, commencing growth the first season after planting, very soon outgrows the larger one, and being more vigorous, produces fruit sooner. The larger the tree the less fibres there will be upon the roots. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will live and flourish, while one that lacks such feeders will languish and perhaps die. At least the chances are that it will never be a vigorous fruit-bearer. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in transplanting, while the smaller ones do not suffer in this way.

Intelligent fruit growers always plant young trees.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2,729
" 5 " "	1,742
" 6 " "	1,200
" 8 " "	680
" 10 " "	430
" 12 " "	325
" 15 " "	200
" 18 " "	135
" 20 " "	110
" 25 " "	70
" 30 " "	50

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between *rows* by the distance between the *plants*. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one, gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

SELECT APPLES.

Our principal stock of apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved and can be recommended as the best now in cultivation for the inter-mountain climate.

CLASS I.—Summer Apples.

Carolina June (Red June)—Small or medium; deep red; good; productive, hardy, a *free* grower; popular at the South and West. August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden, being one of the first to ripen. August.

Keswick Codlin—Large, oblong, pale yellow; pleasant acid, quality fair. Tree erect and very *vigorous*; bears when quite young, and abundantly; excellent for cooking. July to October.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a *free* grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness and hardiness. August.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable. Tree a *moderate*, stocky grower; very hardy and productive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—Mr. Downing's description: "A Russian variety, which promises to be valuable for a cold climate, as an early fruit of good quality, ripening before the Tetofsky, with more tender and delicate flesh, but does not continue long in use. It is said that the tree, so far, has proved to be very hardy, moderately vigorous, upright and an early and good bearer annually. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully matured; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Season, early in August and a week or two before Tetofsky."

CLASS II.—Autumn Apples.

Autumn Strawberry—Tree vigorous, upright, spreading hardy; young wood smooth, reddish brown; a regular and early bearer; fruit medium, roundish, inclining to conic, sometimes obscurely ribbed; color whitish, striped and splashed with light and dark red, and often covered with a thin bloom; stalk rather long, slender, curved; cavity large, deep, slightly russeted; basin abrupt, corrugated; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, pleasant, vinous, sub-acid; very good. October, December.

Alexander—Origin Russian. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, a *moderate* grower and rather a light bearer. September and October.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a *free* grower, spreading and fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking apple. Extensively grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. Tree *vigorous*, with dark wood, *one of the finest dessert fruits*, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. November to January.

Gravenstein—A very large, striped, roundish apple, of the *first quality*. Tree remarkably rapid, *vigorous* and erect in growth and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October.

Maiden's Blush—Large, flat; pale yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect, *free* grower and a good bearer. A valuable market apple. September and October.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail.

CLASS III.—Winter Apples.

Arkansas Black—Origin, Bentonville, Arkansas; the tree is a beautiful upright grower, young wood very dark; fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly sub-acid, crisp; one of the best cooking apples; vigorous. January to July.

Baldwin—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich. Tree *vigorous*, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for either table or market. November to March.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality. Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

***Esopus Spitzenberg**—Large, deep red with grey spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. Tree rather *a feeble*, slow grower and moderate bearer; esteemed as one of the very best. November to April.

Fallwater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken, Pound, etc.)—A very large and handsome apple from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree *vigorous*, bears young and abundantly. November to March.

Gano—Origin Platte County, Mo. Tree spreading in orchard, vigorous, very hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. An early annual and prolific bearer. Fruit large, bright red on yellow ground, smooth, regular. In a letter to W. G. Gano, under date of December 29, 1883, Charles Downing says: "It is a handsome, well shaped apple of very good quality. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, mild, pleasant, sub-acid." Its perfect form, brilliant color, hardness and splendid keeping qualities are just what the market demands. Season February to March.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russett, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a *vigorous* grower, with light-colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; hardy, bears well; popular and extensively grown in Western New York and Wisconsin. November to April.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow sprinkled with grey dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; very good to best. Tree hardy, *vigorous*, productive; originally from Virginia; grown in Southern Ohio. December to February.

***Jonathan**—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a *moderate* grower; shoots light-colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March.

Lawver—Tree vigorous, spreading, an early and annual bearer. A beautiful fruit and a long keeper. Color dark bright red, covered with small dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, mild, sub-acid, a fine dessert apple. January to May.

Mammoth Blacktwig—The coming apple of Arkansas. Tree upright, strong grower, good bearer and holds its fruit well; one-fourth larger than Winesap and equal in flavor and keeping qualities.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer and a late keeper. January to April.

McIntosh Red—Originated in Ontario some twenty years since, but is not widely known. Tree very hardy, long lived, vigorous, good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality, for home or market use. Fruit above medium, roundish, oblate; skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very promising. November to February.

Missouri Pippin—Medium to large; pale whitish yellow, shaded with light and dark red, often quite dark in the sun; flesh whitish, a little coarse, crisp, moderately juicy, sub-acid. January to April.

Newtown Pippin—One of the most celebrated of American apples, on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture, and it makes such a slow, *feeble* growth, that it has to be top grafted upon a strong growing variety. November to June.

Northern Spy—Large; striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of appearance and flavor till July. The tree is a remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer. Like all trees of the same habit, it requires good culture and occasional thinning out of the branches, to admit the sun and air fully to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. *One of the finest late keeping apples.*

Pewaukee—Origin, Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. *Esteemed especially for cold climates on account of its hardiness.* Tree *vigorous.* November to February.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavor. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South; October to January in the North.

Rawle's Genet (Rawle's Janet, Never Fail, etc.)—Medium to large size; yellow striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a *free* grower; prolific bearer. One of the most popular winter apples in the South and Southwest. One of the best keepers.

Rhode Island Greening—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and *vigorous*; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking. Towards the South it ripens in the Fall, but in the North keeps well until March or April.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality; a *moderate* grower; good bearer. December to May.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; surface rough; greenish, covered with russet. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, and a great bearer; keeps till June. Its great popularity is owing to its productiveness and long keeping.

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a *moderate* grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West. November to February.

***Scott Winter**—Hardy and vigorous; bright red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity; long keeper.

Sutton Beauty—Medium to large, roundish; handsome, waxen yellow striped crimson, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, good quality, keeps well. Tree a *free* grower and productive. One of the most beautiful and valuable apples.

***Salome**—Long keeper, annual bearer, medium and uniform size; good quality, dark red.

***Shackleford**—Originated in Clark County, Missouri. The tree is a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, better even than the Ben Davis; it flourishes on poor land with a clay sub-soil; apples large, highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers. Season December to May.

Solman's Sweet—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a *free* grower, upright and very productive. November to April.

Twenty-Ounce—A very large, showy, striped apple of fair quality. Tree a *free*, spreading grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich; very popular in the markets. October to January.

Wagener—Medium to large size; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub acid and excellent. Tree a *vigorous*, handsome, upright grower, and very productive: an excellent variety, introduced from Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y. November to March.

Walbridge (Edgar Red Streak)—Origin, Edgar Co., Ill. Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. *Esteemed, especially in cold climates, for its hardiness and productiveness*; a late keeper. Tree *very vigorous*. January to May.

Wealthy—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a *free* grower, and productive. An acquisition of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. November to February.

White Winter Pearmain—Large, roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to April.

Wolf River—A new, large, handsome apple; hardy, vigorous, and fairly productive; greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, pleasant, with a peculiar, spicy flavor. November.

Wine Sap—Large; roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West and is there valuable and popular. December to May.

***Winter Banana**—Large, fine grained, smooth; golden yellow, shaded with red; delicious sub-acid, finest flavored apple grown; juicy, rich, and a good keeper. Tree very hardy and a beautiful, erect grower; foliage large and glossy; begins to bear the second or third year. Fruit brings from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a barrel. A fine apple for table. Originated at Adamsboro, Ind. December to May.

Yellow Bellflower—Large; yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a *free* grower and good bearer. November to April.

York Imperial—Medium, oblate, white, shaded with crimson, flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper, one of the best winter apples; moderate. November to April.

CLASS IV.—Crab Apples.

FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Hyslop's—Almost as large as the Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular at the West on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness; late. Tree remarkably *vigorous*.

Large Red Siberian—Nearly twice as large as the red Siberian, but similar in appearance and quality. Tree a fine grower. September and October.

Martha—A new Crab. A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit. Flavor a mild, clear tart; surpassing all other Crabs for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand.

Red Siberian—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful. Tree an erect *free* grower; bears when two or three years old. September and October.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkably *strong* grower.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and *very* hardy; a *vigorous*, handsome grower, with dark green, glossy foliage.



SELECT PEARS.

The following list includes most of those which have been well tested and prove valuable.

Those designated by a * are of American origin. A special list of those which we find particularly well suited to the Quince stock will be found at the end of the general list.

Gathering Pears.—One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

Thin the Fruit.—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: When pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about *one-third* grown; else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

CLASS I.—Summer Pears.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large; buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A *vigorous*, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

***Clapp's Favorite**—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and *vigorous*, either on the Pear or Quince. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.*

Madeline, or Citron Des Carmes—The Madeline is one of the most refreshing and excellent of the early pears. It takes its name from its being in perfection in France at the feast of Ste Madeline. The tree is fruitful and vigorous, with long, erect, olive-colored branches. Fruit of medium size, pale yellow; flesh white, juicy, melting, with a sweet delicate flavor, slightly perfumed. Middle to last of July.

Souvenir de Congres—Large to very large, larger than the Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite, to which it bears a strong resemblance (we have had specimens which weighed 27 ounces and which measured 14 inches in circumference); skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma, and is firm to the core. It commences to ripen in August, a little before the Bartlett, and extends into September. The tree is a *moderate* grower, and to obtain good standard and dwarf trees we are obliged to work it upon strong, growing sorts. On account of its size, quality and earliness, it is entitled to a place among the best Pears.

Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d'Ete)—A beautiful, melting, sweet pear, rather small. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. First of August.

***Tyson**—Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous* and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year; one of the best summer varieties. Origin, Jenkintown, Pa. August.

CLASS II.—Select Autumn Pears.

Angouleme (Duchesse d'Angouleme)—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince; as a dwarf it is one of the most profitable market pears. October and November.

Doyenne White—A well known and almost universally esteemed variety, of the highest excellence. Tree a *vigorous* grower, productive and hardy; succeeds best in most parts of the West.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

***Frederick Clapp**—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting; flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich and aromatic; season, October 15th to November 1st; quality *very good to best*. Tree a *vigorous* or *free* grower and somewhat spiny.

***Howell**—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very *vigorous*, hardy and productive. September and October.

***Kieffer** (Kieffer's Hybrid)—Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very *vigorous*, and an early and great yielder. October and November.

Louise Bonne of Jersey—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince. September and October.

***Seckel**—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. September and October.

***Sheldon**—A pear of the very first quality; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. It must be double worked on the quince. October and November.

CLASS III.—Select Autumn and Early Winter Pears.

Anjou (Beurre d' Anjou)—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the most valuable pear in the catalogue. Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market.

Clairgeau (Beurre Clairgeau)—Very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a free grower and an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit.

***Lawrence**—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer; one of the most valuable of all our early winter pears.

CLASS IV.—Select Late Winter Pears.

Easter Beurre—A large, roundish oval fruit; yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a *moderate* grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince; keeps *all winter*.

P. Barry—This is the third seedling of acknowledged great merit sent out by the late Mr. Fox. Thorough tests have proved it to be a free and vigorous grower, an early and prolific bearer, and in its keeping points, its size and richness of flavor, coupled with its time of ripening, to be the most valuable addition to our shipping and late-keeping winter pears. The fruit is large to very large, elongated pyriform; skin deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich golden russet. Flesh whitish, fine, juicy, buttery, melting, rich and slightly vinous. January to March.

Mt. Vernon—Medium size, light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish; juicy and aromatic; early bearer; a very good late pear. December to February.

Pound Pear—A monstrous fruit and very handsome; yellow, with red cheek; much esteemed for stewing. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Vicar of Winkfield—A large and very productive pear; pale yellow, generally juicy, with a good, sprightly flavor. December and January.

Winter Nelis—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, buttery, and of the highest flavor. December and January.

PEARS.—New Varieties.

Idaho—A recent introduction from Lewiston, Idaho, of unknown parentage. It is especially recommended for its hardiness, prolific bearing qualities, large size, and ability to stand transportation long distances. As yet we have not fruited it ourselves, and can, therefore, only give the introducer's description: "Fruit large, and when fully ripe of a bright golden yellow color, with a red cheek; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich, subdued acid flavor. It ripens about a month later than the Bartlett, and is said to keep well. Tree vigorous."

Pratt's Seedling—Originated in Oregon, with Capt. Pratt. A pear with all the good qualities of the Bartlett, but will keep until March. In shape and color like the Sheldon, but larger. The tree is a moderate grower, with a more spreading top than the Bartlett. Has been shown at our Fruit Conventions, and is endorsed by all our fruit growers; a fine acquisition to our list of winter varieties.

Winter Bartlett—This fine pear originated at Eugene, Oregon. The tree stands in a door yard in that city, bearing fine fruit, and has, with possibly two or three exceptions, borne a good crop for over 20 years. Tree very vigorous, a foot in diameter and 40 feet high. Has had no pruning or care, yet it is as symmetrical and pretty shaped tree as one ever sees. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance, perfectly smooth; flesh tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Neillis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired. *In every way a grand pear.*



CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require.

For orchards, where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with four or five feet of clean trunk are preferable.

For door-yards, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free growing sorts, with erect habits and large foliage, are the most suitable.

For fruit gardens, and particularly those of moderate extent, and in localities where the bark of the trunk is liable to burst, the pyramid or conical trees, dwarf or low standards, with two or three feet of trunk, and the dwarfs, branching within a foot of the ground, are the most appropriate and profitable.

CLASS I.—Heart Cherries.

Fruit heart shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Black Eagle—Large, black; tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, mottled and red next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; one of the best. End of June. Tree vigorous and erect.

Gov. Wood—The finest of Dr. Kirkland's seedlings, of Ohio; clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.

CLASS II.—Bigarreau Cherries.

These are chiefly distinguished from the preceding class by their firmer flesh. Their growth is vigorous, branches spreading, and foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

Napoleon—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm; juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Rockport—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree vigorous, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light colored cherries. Tree erect, *vigorous* and productive. End of June.

CLASS III.—Duke and Morello Cherries.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown.

The dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like Reine Hortense, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for dwarfs and pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreau are too tender.

Belle Magnifique—A magnificent, large, red, late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer; makes a fine dwarf or pyramid on the Mahaleb. Last of July. Very valuable.

Early Richmond—An early, red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a *free* grower, hardy and very productive.

Empress Eugenie—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree *robust*, and moderately productive. July.

Late Duke—Large; light red; late and excellent. Tree *robust*, and makes a nice dwarf or pyramid. End of July. Valuable.

May Duke—An old, well-known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

Montmorency Large Fruited—Fruit large and one of the finest flavored in this class; tree a free grower, hardy and prolific. Last of June.

Morello English—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

Ostheimer—A perfectly hardy late variety from Germany, claimed superior to both Wragg and English Morello. Large, heart shaped, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich; not as acid as English Morello; fine for dessert and kitchen use; unsurpassed for market. Blooms late; one of, if not the most productive variety, commencing to fruit on young trees and producing annually heavy crops.

Olivet—Large; very shining, deep red; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acidulous flavor; promising. June.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious. Tree vigorous and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid. July.



SELECT PLUMS.

These are generally five to six feet in height, and, like all the stone fruits, should have heads as low as possible.

Bavay's Green Gage (Reine Cloude de Bavay)—One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a *free* grower and remarkably productive. Middle to end of September. Hangs long on the tree.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Tree erect and *vigorous*; very productive; valuable for market.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Columbia—Originated on the Columbia river, where it is extensively grown. It is very large. Flesh rich and finely flavored. Its excellent shipping qualities and time of ripening, being a little later than most of the other leading varieties, commends it as one of the best to plant for the market.

Green Gage—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. We have to top graft it to get good trees. September.

Jefferson—A fine variety; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange-colored; juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, poor grower; but productive. End of August.

Kelsey's Japan Plum—The largest and most valuable plum ever introduced into this country, specimens measuring 8 to 9 inches in circumference, and weighing 6½ ounces. Flesh very solid, well adapted to shipping long distances; flavor fine, slightly tart; stone remarkably small. It comes into bearing as young as the peach, requiring same pruning; ripens last of September after all other plums are gone, making it a valuable market fruit. No orchard is complete without it.

Lombard—Medium size; oval; violet red, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, a great bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. September.

Niagara—A vigorous, productive variety, valuable for both dessert and cooking; fruit large and handsome, remaining well on the tree; flesh juicy, rich and fine flavor. Middle to last of August.

Peach Plum—Tree upright, vigorous; only a moderate bearer. Tree rather tender at the North; branches smooth. Fruit very large, shaped more like a peach than a plum; roundish; much flattened at both ends. Suture shallow, but strongly marked; apex much depressed; skin light brownish red, sprinkled with obscure dark specks, and covered with a pale bloom. Stalk short, rather stout, set in a shallow, narrow cavity; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse-grained, but juicy, and of pleasant, sprightly flavor when fully ripe; separates freely from the stone. Good. Last of July.

Pond's Seedling, or Font Hill—A magnificent English plum; form of Yellow Egg; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

***Quakenboss**—Large; deep purple, covered with a dense blush bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained; will rank good in quality. Tree vigorous and a great yielder. Valuable for market. Middle of September.

Bonus Simoni (Apricot Plum)—Tree very thrifty and vigorous, bearing when quite young. Fruit hanging on the tree, shining like apples of gold, becoming a rich vermilion when fully ripe. It will ship any distance, and in point of quality will outrank any blue plum grown.

Shropshire Damson—Originated in England. A plum of fine quality, which blossoms ten days later than the common Damson, and is therefore less liable to injury by late frosts. Flesh amber color, juicy, sprightly and free from astringency; also perfectly free from the attacks of curculio. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the common Damson. Enormously productive. Ripens in October.

Smith's Orleans—A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple, with a thick coat of bloom; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and very productive. August and September.

***Washington**—A magnificent large plum; roundish green, usually marked with red; juicy, sweet and good. Tree robust and exceedingly productive. One of the very best. End of August.

Wild Goose Plum—An improved variety of the Chicasaw, evident in the greater vigor of the tree and increased size of the fruit, which is nearly as large as a green gage. Skin purple, with a blue bloom. Flesh juicy, sweet; adheres to the stone. Last of July.

***Yellow Gage**—Rather large, yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive. An excellent and profitable variety. Middle of August.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. End of August.

PRUNES.

Fellenberg (Large German Prune, Swiss Prune, Italian Prune)—Medium size, oval; dark purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive.

French Prune (Petite d'Agen, Burgundy Prune)—The well known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size, egg-shaped, violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich and sugary; very prolific bearer.

German Prune (Common Quetsche)—From this variety the dried prunes exported from Germany are made; the name, however, has been applied to numerous plums and prunes, which are all sold under it. The fruit of the true German Prune is long, oval, and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet, with a peculiar pleasant flavor; separates readily from the stone. September.

Hungarian Prune (Grosse Prune d'Aagen)—Very large; dark red; juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productive and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets.

Silver Prune—Originated with W. H. Pettyman, of Oregon. Mr. Pettyman says of it, "that it is a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it most resembles, but is more productive, one tree of the Silver Prune producing more fruit than five of Coe's Golden Drop." Samples of dried fruit brought the highest price in the San Francisco market, and it is, in the judgment of fruit experts, because of its large size and superior flavor, entitled to rank first among prunes and drying plums. September.

Tragedy Prune—A new prune originated by Mr. Runyon, near Courtland, in Sacramento County. It would seem to be a cross between the German Prune and Duane's Purple. Fruit medium size, nearly as large as the Duane Purple; looks much like it, only it is more elongated; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet; frees rapidly from the pit. Its early ripening (in July) makes it very valuable as a shipping fruit.



SELECT PEACHES.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture: 1st. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 2d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's

growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut clean out.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on the wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. The plum stock is advantageous in stiff clay, cold and damp soils.

Note.—In planting peaches, it is of the highest importance to cut back the tree severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third and the side branches cut back to one bud. This lessens the demand upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push more vigorously. Most failures in newly planted orchards may be ascribed to a non-observance of these directions.

Alexander—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.

Arkansaw Traveller—Resembling the Alexander, though much larger and of finer flavor.

Amsden—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, very good; ripens at same time as the Alexander, and appears to be nearly, if not identical.

Chairs' Choice—What Franklin Chairs, one of the most successful fruit growers in Anne Arundle Co., Md., says of it: "Tree now seven years of age, originated at Leading Point Lighthouse, Anne Arundle Co., bearing at four years of age four to five bushels of fruit, and fruiting heavily every year since. The prices obtained were nearly double those for the Smock and other late varieties; I consider it the best peach I ever saw for 'dollars and cents,' and have planted 900 trees of that variety. It is a firm yellow freestone, rich in color, splendid flavor, excellent for canning purposes, being fully five days later than Smock."

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Champion—A new early peach, described as large, handsome, creamy white, with red cheek, sweet, rich, juicy, freestone; a good shipper; hardy and productive.

Crosby—A new variety which comes highly recommended, especially for its hardness. Fruit medium, roundish, slightly flattened, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on sunny side; good in quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of peach season. Last of September.

Early Charlotte—An improved seedling from Crawford's Early, originated in Oregon in 1878, where it is attracting more attention among fruit growers than any other new peach ever introduced. It resembles Crawford's Early, but is much larger, handsomer, and of superior quality; the tree is a better grower, hardier and more productive. This free, yellow and remarkable new peach succeeds in Oregon, where all other sorts fail, on account of the extraordinary power of the tree to withstand the leafblight, the great enemy of the peach on the Pacific Coast.

Elberta—This variety originated in Georgia some years ago and has proved to be one of the most valuable for that region. It is also highly spoken of in other parts of the country. This peach has done remarkably well, and is considered highly promising. Large, yellow; quality good. Ripens about with Crawford's Late.

Foster—Originated near Boston. A large yellow peach resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripe about the same time as Crawford's Early, or a little earlier.

Globe—Skin lemon yellow, with a fine mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, deep red at the pit, juicy, sweet, rich and melting. Larger and better than Late Crawford, good specimens measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. October.

Golden Acme—This large, delicious peach originated near Olathe, Johnson Co., Kan. It is the most beautiful and showy yellow free in cultivation. Highly colored, rich, sweet, juicy and of superior flavor. Its remarkable large size for the time of ripening—about ten days later than the Amsden—has placed it in the front rank as a market and family peach. Tree strong grower, hardy and very productive.

Golden Drop—Large, good quality, hardy, profitable market sort; follows Crawford's Late.

Hale's Early—Raised in Ohio; medium size; flesh white, first quality; ripens middle of August.

Hayne's Surprise—Origin, Howell Co., Mo. The earliest true freestone peach, and the only very early variety entirely free from rot. Rich and delicious quality.

Henrick's Heath (Heath Free)—Medium to large, oblong; skin pale greenish white, with a purplish red cheek; flesh greenish white, a little coarse; juicy, melting, pleasant sub-acid. Ripe latter part of September.

Large Early York—A large and beautiful variety; white, with a red cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. Season end of September.

Lemon Free—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality. Ripens after Late Crawford.

Muir—This very remarkable peach originated with G. M. Thissel, of Winters, Cal., who gives the following description: "I believe it to be a seedling from the Early Crawford, though the tree does not resemble the Crawford; the leaf is more like a willow. It is an excellent bearer, does not curl. The fruit is large to very large; is a very free stone; never saw one stick to the pit. It is a fine shipper, and one of the best canning peaches in the United States. It requires but little sugar, and many pronounce it sweet enough without any. As a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced into the market."

- *New Prolific**—Rightly claimed to be the king of the peach orchard. Fruit large size; golden yellow with rich red cheek; flavor unsurpassed; tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters. Fifth to tenth of September.
- Oldmixon Free**—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early.
- Oldmixon Cling**—Large and excellent; one of the best clings. End of September.
- Red Cheek Melocoton**—A famous, old, well known and popular variety; large, oval; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and vinous. Tree very hardy and productive; valuable for the orchard. Succeeds Crawford's Late.
- *Salway**—An English peach; large, roundish; skin creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich. A valuable late peach for market.
- Schumaker**—A very early peach, of the type of Alexander, and closely resembling that variety in every way. The skin, however, seems to be higher colored, and the fruit, therefore, more showy.
- Sneed**—The earliest peach known; originated in the South, where it has fruited for several years, and, so far, has not failed to ripen eight to ten days before Alexander, and, on account of its earliness, has proven very profitable. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality, resembling its parent, Chinese Cling; productive. July.
- Stephens' Rareripe**—A fine, handsome, late, white peach, the most profitable market variety after Crawford's Late, large, very showy and of good quality.
- Stump the World**—A new Jersey variety; red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September.
- Wheatland**—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree vigorous and healthy.
- Willet**—One of the very best late peaches.



SELECT APRICOTS.

The apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

Blenheim, or Shipley—Medium size; juicy and good; ripens ten or twelve days before the Moorpark. Very hardy.

Moorpark—One of the largest and finest apricots; yellow, with a red cheek, flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich; parts from the stone; very productive. Ripens last of July.

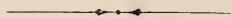
Peach—Very large, handsome, rich and juicy. One of the best.

Royal—Large; rich; ripens just before the Moorpark; hardy.

Coe's Hemskirk—Originated in California, where it has met with great favor. In size full as large as any other variety, and of better quality. The green fruit sells readily at \$5.00 more per ton and the dried at from 1½c. to 2c. per pound higher than other varieties. It is a regular bearer, the original tree having produced nine successive annual crops without a single failure. We consider it a great acquisition.



SELECT NECTARINES.



The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the Plum.

Boston—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; freestone. First of September.

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and high flavored; freestone. Last of August.

Red Roman—Greenish yellow and red; flesh greenish yellow, rich and good; freestone. September.



QUINCES.



The Quince is well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It flourishes in any good garden soil; should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing to freely.

Apple, or Orange—Large, roundish, with a short neck; of a bright, golden yellow color. Tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit. Ripe in October.

Angers—A strong, rapid growing sort.

Champion—A new variety. The tree bears early and abundantly, and is vigorous. Ripens in October.

Meeche's Prolific—Tree a rank grower. Fruit said to be larger than the Orange, resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not averaging quite so large; of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Said to excel the latter in vigor and productiveness, and ripens early.

Rea (Rea's Mammoth)—A very large and fine variety of the Orange Quince. A strong grower and productive. We consider this the best of all the Quinces.



NUT TREES.

ALMONDS.

IXL—Introduced by Mr. Hatch, of Suisun, Cal., whose description we give: "Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower, with large leaves; nuts large, with, as a rule, single kernels; hulls easily, no machine being needed, nor any bleaching necessary; shell soft, but perfect. It bears heavily, and, up to and including this season, very regularly."

Ne Plus Ultra—Introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch. The tree is a sturdy and rather upright, rigid grower, but not so much so as the IXL; twigs not at all willowy, leaves rather large; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nut large and long, almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily.

Nonpareil—First called *Extra*. Of a weeping style of growth, smaller foliage than the IXL, but still forms a beautiful tree. An extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell, of the Paper Shell type.

Paper Shell—Medium size; shell very tender, easily broken between the finger and thumb; kernel large, white, sweet and relishing.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

CLASS I.—Black Grapes.

Campbell's Early—Almost every vineyardist knows of that veteran horticulturist, Geo. W. Campbell, who has devoted a large share of his life to the improvement of the Grape. For many years he has been endeavoring to produce a variety equal to or better than Concord, with its faults eliminated. Thousands of cross-bred seedlings have been produced, many of exceptional merit, but all vigorously excluded that did not come up to his high standard. Campbell's Early, after years of testing, is offered, confident that it will prove superior in all important respects to any other now known, for general planting in all sections where any of our hardy, native varieties can be successfully grown. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivalled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp. For those who do not swallow grape seeds, this variety will be a great favorite.

Clinton—Bunches small and very compact; berries small; sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape and keeps well; valuable for wine. A free, rapid grower and profuse bearer; ripens earlier than the Isabella. Deserves to be more extensively grown by the amateur for the table on account of its valuable keeping qualities.

Concord—A large, handsome grape ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; very hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes.

Early Victor (New Kansas Grape)—Of this promising new grape the originator says: "After eight years of fruiting, it is found to possess those most important qualities, *perfect hardiness, great vigor, enormous productiveness, without the least sign of mildew on leaf or fruit.*" Bunch and berry medium size, tender, sweet, rich and pure flavored; black, covered with a blue bloom; makes a fine, highly flavored wine like Claret. It has fruited in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut successfully. Ripens two weeks before Concord.

Isabella—Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval; juicy, sweet and musky. A vigorous grower, hardy, an immense bearer; a good keeper.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately productive; ripens with the Hartford. Its large size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at centre, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Destined to become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

CLASS II.—Red and Reddish Purple Grapes.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—One of the best of the red varieties; bunch variable in size; sometimes large and handsome; flesh tender and juicy. Vine a good grower and bearer.

Brighton—Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality, equal, if not superior, to Delaware; ripens early, with the Delaware, Eumelan and Hartford. Vine productive and vigorous.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous, rich; requires the most favored soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York.

Delaware—This fruit has fully maintained its reputation as one of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful; sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden.

Iona—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; flesh soft, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, high flavored, sprightly and refreshing; keeps till mid-winter with its freshness unimpaired. In this locality one of the finest table grapes. A little earlier than Catawba. Should be in every garden where the climate admits of its being ripened. It must not be allowed to overbear.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53)—Bunch large, compact; berry large, round; coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; slight pulp; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord; vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the most popular of the Rogers'.

Vergennes—Originated in Vermont. Bunch of medium size; somewhat loose, not uniform; berry large, round; skin thick, tough, red, over-spread with a thick bloom; flesh quite pulpy, flavor pleasant, but not rich. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord. Keeps well.

CLASS III.—White Grapes.

Elvira Grape—A new seedling from Missouri, considered the most promising new white grape grown. Skin thin, almost transparent; pulp sweet, very tender, juicy and of fine flavor. Vine a strong, healthy grower, very hardy, having stood the severe winters of 1872 and 1873 without protection. Ripens about ten days later than the Concord, and promises to be the leading white wine grape of the Middle States.

Empire State (Rickett's)—Bunch long; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin white, with a slight tinge of yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, sprightly. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive.

Lady Washington—One of Mr. Rickett's seedlings. Bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round; color yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side, and covered with bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and good, not rich. Vine remarkably vigorous and productive and the fruit is beautiful when in perfection. It ripens after the Concord. A noble grape, worthy of careful trial.

Martha—Bunch medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berry medium, roundish; flesh somewhat pulpy; a little foxy, but good; ripens earlier than Concord. Vine hardy and vigorous.

Moore's Diamond—A new early, hardy white grape. Produced from seed of Concord crossed with Iona Vine; very hardy, healthy and vigorous. Ripens from two to four weeks earlier than Concord.

Niagara—Said to be a cross of Concord and Cassady. Bunch medium to large; compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. Before it is fully matured it has a very foxy odor, which disappears, to a great extent, later. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. This variety is no doubt destined to supply the long felt want among white grapes.

GRAPES.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FOR TABLE, RAISINS AND SHIPPING.

Black Hamburg—A fine tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.

California, or Mission—A well-known variety. A strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black, medium sized berries. Valuable for wine.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau—Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.

Emperor—Clusters large, with large, oval, rose-colored berries. One of the most valuable grapes for shipping long distances.

Flame-Colored Tokay—Bunches very large and handsomely formed; berries large; skin thick, pale red, or flame-colored; flesh firm, sweet, with a sprightly and very good flavor. A splendid shipping grape.

Golden Chasselas—A most excellent grape; bunches large; berries round, and larger than those of the C. de Fontainbleau; skin thin, amber color when fully ripe; flesh tender, delicious.

Muscattella Gordo Blanco—A grape much resembling the Muscat of Alexandria, but with smaller and fewer seeds, and thinner skin. A valuable raisin grape.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored. The variety most extensively planted for raisins.

Rose of Peru—Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety.

Sultana—Bunches compact, tapering; berries large, long and conical; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming pale yellow as it ripens; pulp tender, seedless, and flavored much like the Sweetwater. October 1st.

Thompson's Seedless—A seedless variety, resembling the Sultana in some respects, but in others much superior. The vine is exceedingly prolific and the fruit very fine.

White Sweetwater—See Chasselas de Fontainbleau.

FOREIGN WINE GRAPES.

Zinfandel—Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; a valuable claret wine grape, succeeds well in most any climate.



BLACKBERRIES.

In the garden, plant in rows about five feet apart, and four feet apart in the rows. In the field, plant in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. Treat the same as Raspberries. They may be planted in the fall or spring.

Early Harvest—Of small size, fair quality and very early; plant vigorous and productive. Appears to be tender.

Erie (New)—Fruit large, of good quality; plant hardy, vigorous and productive. Very early. A promising new variety.

Kittatinny—Large, roundish, conical, glossy black, juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; one of the most valuable sorts for general planting. Requires protection in some localities.

Snyder—Medium size, sweet and melting to the core; very hardy and wonderfully productive; valuable for home use and market.

Taylor—As hardy as the Snyder; large and of excellent quality.

Wachusett—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and of good quality; is a good keeper and ships well. It is also hardy and comparatively free from thorns.

Wilson's Early—Fruit large; very productive; early. In some sections of the country it has to be protected.

Wilson, Jr.—Large, luscious and sweet as soon as colored. Plant hardy; ripens earlier and is said to be more productive than its parent.

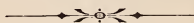


Dewberries, or Running Blackberries.

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is very large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, this will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary. The Lucretia has proven to be the best variety of Dewberry, and is recognized as a very valuable acquisition to the list of small fruits; there are, however, many other varieties, most of which should be avoided, many being entirely worthless.



RASPBERRIES.



To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In spring the weakest suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. The ground should be spaded and a top dressing of manure given.

Protection.—To guard against injury by the winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves, litter or branches of evergreen.

They can be planted in the fall or spring with success. Black Caps cannot be planted in the fall.

AMERICAN SPECIES AND VARIETIES, BLACK CAP, ETC.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Medium to large, conical, deep rich crimson; very firm; a little dry, but sweet and good, nevertheless. Very hardy. Season medium to late; unquestionably one of the best varieties for market.

Gregg—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family; fruit larger than the Mammoth Cluster, but not quite so good in quality; ripens some days later; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder.

Mammoth Cluster—A large and very productive variety of the Black Cap. Quality good; ripens just after Souhegan, and precedes the Gregg.

Marlboro—The best early red Raspberry for the North, ripening soon after the Hansell; hardy and productive.

Rancocgs—An early red Raspberry.

Reliance—Large, roundish; dark red; firm, with a pleasant, sprightly, acid flavor; hardy, vigorous and very productive; may be described as an improved "Philadelphia."

Shaffer's Colossal—Bids fair to eclipse anything in the Raspberry line that has yet been introduced. As compared with the Gregg, it is said to average larger the season through. Its season is the same as the Gregg, but remains in bearing longer.

Souhegan, or Tyler—Large, black, without bloom and of medium quality. Plant very hardy and a great bearer; ripens a little before Mammoth Cluster.

Turner—Medium size; moderately firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous and prolific if the suckers are kept down, of which it is very productive. Much esteemed for its good quality and the great hardiness of the plant. Season early.



CURRENTS.



Currents can be successfully planted in the fall or spring. Being perfectly hardy, they do not suffer injury from the winter. Our stock of plants is very large and fine.

To destroy the currant worm, dust the plants with white hellebore, when wet with dew. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

Black Naples—Similar in appearance and flavor to the Black English, but larger and every way finer.

Cherry—The largest of all red Currents; bunches short; plant vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific Currant—A cross between Cherry and Victoria. It has claimed for it equal size and beauty for the Cherry, with longer clusters, less acid and better flavor; it has a longer stem, which admits of rapid picking, and what is of the greatest importance, is very much more productive. We quote from the disseminator's description: "Color, rich, red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, contains less acid and is *five times as prolific*, and from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick."

Lee's Prolific—Larger than Black Naples and very productive.

Red Dutch—An old, well-known sort; berry of medium size and of good quality; bunch long, plant an upright grower and very prolific.

Versaillaise (La Versaillaise)—A French variety, resembling the Cherry: of very large size, great beauty and productiveness.

White Grape—Very large, mild and excellent: the best table variety. This is very distinct from the White Dutch.




GOOSEBERRIES.

I.—ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The Gooseberry wants annual manuring to sustain its vigor. The American varieties need close pruning every year. The English kinds require but little pruning. They may be planted in the fall or spring.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish, oval, red, hairy: of first quality.

Whitesmith—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

 Besides the above, we have several other good sorts.

THE INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Description: Size, large; form, oval; skin, dark red, hairy; flavor, rich and agreeable.

Although this is a foreign variety, it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruited extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation.

The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips.

We regard it as, on the whole, the best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

II.—AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing—A seedling of Houghton. Fruit large, two or three times the size of Houghton; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family use, and very profitable for market.

Houghton—A vigorous grower; branches rather slender; very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender and good.

Red Jacket—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy; of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Smith's (Smith's Improved)—Grown from the seed of Houghton; fruit large, oval; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and very good; plant vigorous and productive.

Champion—Originated in Oregon, where it is much esteemed. Reddish color; very prolific, and free from mildew; medium size.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Trees, Shrubs, Etc., for Ornament.

We are just beginning to appreciate the value and importance of planting Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Evergreens and Deciduous Hedges, for lawns and yards, and screens for the protection of our orchards and gardens, and yet we have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an investment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of our larger cities who has operated for years past in the following manner: He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it up into liberal sized building lots, drives stakes for a house, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to care for them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that the increasing value of the property will pay him good interest on the investment. When a purchaser goes to look at the property, he finds that when his house is built, he has, instead of a naked house on a bare lot, a neat and beautiful home, with its growing trees and plants, which it would have taken years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their ground, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither time nor disposition to find out what they want or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in this matter.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful, but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of grounds have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf; and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one at the sunny corner, for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill up the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow

about them. Mow the grass frequently, except in mid-summer, and top-dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

Straggling growers like the *Forsythia* and *Pyrus Japonica*, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season to produce a close, compact form. *Weigelas* and *Deutzias* should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong wood to flower. *Altheas* and some of the *Spireas* which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping according to the directions given below, or allowing them to grow naturally.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting Hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of the orchards, farms and gardens is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then with a very little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges constitute a principal attraction in our best kept places.

CLASS I.—Deciduous Trees.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

EUROPEAN—A large growing, curious variety; irregular habit, spreading head and gray bark.

GOLD BARKED—A new variety, growth irregular; has peculiar appearance in winter on account of its golden bark.

MYRTLE LEAVED—A small growing tree, with dark green myrtle-like leaves.

Beech (*Fagus*).

FERN LEAVED—Tree of beautiful habit, and delicate fern-like foliage. A splendid lawn tree, with deeply cut leaves and a remarkably fine foliage.

PURPLE LEAVED—An elegant vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high; the foliage in spring is deep purple, and later in the season changes to crimson, and again to a dull purplish green in the fall.

Birch.

COMMON WHITE (*Alba*)—A well known variety, with silvery white bark, smooth leaves and pliant branches.

PURPLE LEAVED—A very desirable novelty. With the habits of the Birches, it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

Cherry.

FLORE ALBA PLENO (Large Double Flowering Cherry)—At the period of flowering, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. A valuable variety deserving of wide dissemination. May.

Chestnut (American Chestnut).

A magnificent forest tree, with deep rich foliage, and well known fruit; is exceedingly valuable as a timber tree.

EUROPEAN, OR SPANISH—A European sort, perfectly hardy, bearing larger nuts than the native; very fine.

Catalpa.

GUNGEI—A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 5 feet high. Foliage large and glossy, flowers in large clusters, a foot long.

SPECTIOSA—A variety originating at the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (*Syringafolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

Dogwood. (*Cornus*)

WHITE FLOWERING (Florida)—Has larger showy white blossoms in the early spring; very ornamental.

Elm. (*Ulmus*).

HUNTINGDON—Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clear and smooth, one of the finest Elms for any purpose.

AMERICAN WHITE, OR WEEPING (American)—The noble, graceful spreading and drooping tree of our own forests.

SCOTCH, OR WYCH (Montana)—From the North of Europe, forming a spreading tree, with large, rough, dark green leaves. A rapid grower.

Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*).

WHITE FLOWERING—The well known species; decidedly ornamental; makes a dense, symmetrical head; blooms in May, with large clusters of white flowers, mottled with red; makes the most popular shade tree; very healthy and hardy. Dbl. red and white.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).

Tree makes a rapid growth, with long, feathery-like foliage, with rough bark and stiff, blunt shoots.

Larch (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN—A very fine pyramidal-shaped tree, of rapid growth; somewhat drooping in habit; very hardy, makes a beautiful tree.

Locust (*Triacanthos*).

HONEY, OR THREE THORNED—A rapid growing, graceful tree, with very long thorns and beautiful delicate foliage, much used and very desirable for hedges, and when grown singly, very conspicuous.

Linden or Lime Tree (*Tilia*).

WHITE, OR SILVER LEAVED—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

RUBRA (Red-Twigg'd European Linden)—A fine variety with blood red branches.

AMERICAN, OR BASSWOOD—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree.

Maple (*Acer*).

SUGAR—A well-known native tree; valuable both for its wood and the production of sugar; universally esteemed for parks and lawns as a shade tree, on account of its handsome growth and fine foliage.

SILVER LEAVED—A very fine tree, of rapid growth; leaves white beneath; very valuable as a shade tree.

ENGLISH, OR CORKED BARK (*Campestris*)—From Central Europe, forming a small-sized tree, with rough, corky bark, and a regular rounded outline. Leaves small, five-lobed and numerous. Fine for lawn.

NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known; of large size, perfect outline; deep green foliage; compact in form and free from insects and disease.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED—A variety of the silver-leaved. A rapid growing tree with slender branches and very pretty indented leaves, silvery on the under side. Very graceful and attractive. One of the best lawn trees.

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (*Purpurea*)—A very handsome tree of rapid growth. Foliage deep green, purplish red underneath.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*).

EUROPEAN—A very fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed; profusely covered with large clusters of red and scarlet berries.

OAK-LEAVED—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage simple, and deeply lobed; bright green above the downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees.

Poplar (*Populus*).

BOLLEANA—A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath.

CAROLINA—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, serrated, pale to deep green; one of the best.

SILVER POPLAR (or Silver Popular)—The Poplars are all large, rapid-growing trees, and will thrive in any soil. The leaves are on slender foot stalks and easily stirred by the wind, when the white under side is shown and produces a fine effect.

LOMBARDY—Its tall, fastigate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet, makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid.

Peach.

DOUBLE RED FLOWERING PEACH—Flowers double, rose-colored; very pretty.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING PEACH—Very ornamental; flowers pure white.

Salisburyia (*Maiden Hair*).

A singular and beautiful tree from Japan; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-lines.

Tulip Tree.

A native tree of Magnolia order. Remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large, tulip-like flowers.

Thorn (Crateægus).

PAUL'S NEW DOUBLE—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep rich crimson.

Walnut (Juglans).

BLACK—A very ornamental tree of a spreading habit, with a round head; desirable for its fruit.

EUROPEAN—A large tree. Is much cultivated in Europe both for its fruit and for its timbers.

White Fringe.

Distinguished for beautiful fringe like foliage and delicate white flower.

Willow (Salix).

ROSEMARY-LEAVED (Rosemarinifolia)—A very distinct and ornamental tree, with long, glossy, silvery foliage; makes a very beautiful lawn tree medium size; very ornamental.

[See "Weeping Trees," for the weeping varieties of the Willow.]

CLASS II.—Deciduous Weeping Trees.

The following class of Weeping trees are highly interesting and ornamental for choice grounds, lawns, cemeteries, etc., for their graceful appearance.

Ash (Fraxinus).

EUROPEAN WEEPING—One of the finest weeping trees for lawns and arbors.

Birch (Betula).

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met in a single tree.

Cherry.

EVER FLOWERING WEEPING—A drooping variety that bears fruit and flowers all summer.

DWARF WEEPING (Pumila)—A very slender growing variety; makes a nice round head; suitable for small lawns.

Elm (Ulmus).

CAMPERDOWN—Grafted 6 to 8 feet high forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees; it is of rank growth, often growing several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the trees with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

Mountain Ash (Sorbus).

WEEPING—A beautiful variety of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit, one of the most desirable lawn trees.

Willow (*Salix*).

WEeping (*Babylonica*)—The common Weeping Willow.

NEW AMERICAN WEeping (*American pendula*)—An American species of dwarfish habit, with slender drooping branches, and when grafted six to seven feet high, forms a beautiful and graceful tree.

KILMARNOCK—A very graceful weeping tree, with brown branches, glossy leaves, and a symmetrical, umbrella-shaped head. Thriving in any soil or situation, it is one of the most desirable of the weeping trees.

CLASS III.—Evergreen Trees.

This class of Evergreens are mostly very hardy, and particularly adapted to our Northern and Western climates. Many of these make the most ornamental hedges and screens, and when planted with other deciduous trees, the contrast has the most happy effect.

Arbor Vitæ (*Thuja*).

AMERICAN (*Occidentalis*)—A large, pyramidal tree, with flat foliage; adapted for single planting or for ornamental hedges; should be more extensively cultivated; perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN (*Siberica*)—This is a most beautiful tree; perfectly hardy; makes a fine lawn tree, with its elegant dark green foliage, which it retains all winter.

PYRAMIDALIS—This exceedingly beautiful *Arbor Vitæ* is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

Juniper (*Juniperus*).

IRISH (*Hibernica*)—A very neat little tree, with dark green foliage.

Pines (*Pinus*).

AUSTRIAN, OR BLACK (*Austriaca*)—Tree of a very large growth, with long, stiff leaves and dark green foliage; very hardy.

SCOTCH PINE (*Sylvestris*)—A very noble and rapid grower; tree has strong erect shoots, and glossy, green foliage; quite hardy in all localities.

WHITE PINE (*Strobus*)—A rapid growing native pine, with light green foliage.

Silver Fir (*Picea*).

BALSAM FIR (*Balsamea*)—A very erect, pyramidal tree; very regular in its habits, of strong growth, with dark green foliage.

Spruce.

NORWAY (*Excelsa*)—An elegant, lofty and graceful pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and bright green foliage. It is decidedly the most hardy, ornamental and interesting of the Evergreen tribe.

BLUE SPRUCE (*Abies Pungens*).

HEMLOCK (*Canadensis*)—A very elegant and graceful tree with fine form, pendulous or drooping branches and delicate or dark green foliage; makes a beautiful lawn tree or ornamental hedge.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea Frutex (Hybiscus Syracus).

This is a very desirable class of shrubs, blooming in the autumn months, when few other shrubs are in blossom, and of the earliest cultivation, being very hardy.

LADY STANLEY. { Variegated red and white flowers; new. Very fine.
SPECIOSA. }

DOUBLE VARIEGATED OR PAINTED LADY (Variegatus flore pleno)—Fine double flowering; variegated pink and white.

DOUBLE LILAC (Pæoniflora)—Very handsome, double lilac-flowering.

DOUBLE PURPLE (Purpurea)—Double reddish purple; fine.

Azaleas (Ghent).

These plants differ from the Indica or indoor varieties, inasmuch as they are extremely hardy. The richness of their varied colors cannot be surpassed by any other shrub for beauty. Their best effect is obtained by planting in groups. We have a fine collection of leading varieties. Twelve to eighteen inches.

Almond (Amygdalus).

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING (Pumila Rosea)—A beautiful shrub, with small double, rosy blossoms.

DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (Pumila Alba).

Berberry (Berberis).

PURPLE LEAVED (Purpurea)—Valuable for its rich, dark purple foliage and fruit.

Calycanthus (Sweet-Scented Shrub).

FLORIDUS—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and chocolate color.

Cornus, or Dogwood.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A new and remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood a very dark red, retaining its color the entire year. A very beautiful and attractive shrub for lawns and group planting; a strong grower and perfectly hardy in all soils and climates.

RED BRANCHED (Sanguinea)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter from its red bark.

Deutzia.

CRENATE-LEAVED (Crenata)—A fine shrub, nearly as strong as the scabra, and profuse flowering as the gracilis.

CRENATA FL. PL.—Similar in growth and habit to the above; flowers double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation.

ROUGH-LEAVED—One of the finest profuse white flowering shrubs.

SLENDER-BRANCHED (Gracilis)—A very pretty shrub, with delicate white flowers; introduced from Japan. Fine for pot culture.

Fringe Tree.

PURPLE FRINGE—A very much admired shrub for its singular fringe or hair like flowers, covering the whole plant; known as Aaron's Beard.

WHITE FRINGE—A small tree or shrub, with graceful, drooping clusters of fringe-like white flowers.

Hydrangea.

OTAKSA—New, from Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than other varieties of the species. Growth vigorous, very attractive.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for plantingsingly, or on the lawn in masses.

THOMAS HOGG—Flowers, pure white, often measuring fifteen inches in diameter. It is hardy everywhere, if a slight protection of leaves is given around the roots in winter.

Honeysuckles. Upright.

WHITE TARTARIAN—Forms an upright bush with white flowers and fruit.

PINK FLOWERING—A beautiful shrub, producing large, bright red flowers striped with white; in June; superseding the old Red.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

COMMON PURPLE—Bluish purple flowers.

COMMON WHITE—Cream colored flowers.

PERSIAN PURPLE (*Persica*)—One of the best. Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

The above class of shrubs are very interesting and desirable for their beauty of foliage and profusion of fragrance, showy flowers, being some of the hardiest shrubs.

Privet or Prim (*Ligustrum Vulgaris*).

Has pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries like currants; make beautiful hedge plants.

CALIFORNIA—Rapid grower, with bright, shiny leaves.

Prunus (Double Flowering Plum).

TRILOBA—A very desirable hardy shrub, with semi dbl. pink flowers.

PISSARDI—A very new introduction from Persia, with dark purple leaves, stem and fruit, as fine in appearance as Purple-Leaved Beech, attains the height of a small tree. Considered the finest ornamental plant of recent introduction.

Quince.

SCARLET JAPAN—A very hardy shrub, with double, scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion early in spring; highly ornamental.

St. Peter's Wort or Snow Berry (*Symphoricarpus Racemosus*).

A very hardy and well-known shrub, with pink flowers and large, white berries, hanging on till winter.

Spirea.

BILLARDI—Blooms nearly all summer; rose colored; fine; showy.

CALLOSA ALBA—A new white flowering Spirea, of dwarf habit; very fine, perfectly hardy; blooms in July and August; one of the most desirable.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Opulifolia*)—An interesting variety, with golden yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Strong grower and distinct.

PLUM-LEAVED, DOUBLE FLOWERING—Beautiful; flowers very profuse and full. Blooms in May.

The above are best specimens of *Spirea*. They are all very hardy and showy; of the easiest culture. Blooming in succession some two or three months.

Syringa or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*).

AUREA—A new gold leaf shrub of delicate growth and beauty. It is not so fine a grower as the Mock Orange, but is sufficiently free to make it very valuable for clumps and hedges.

GARLAND (*Coronarius*)—A very fine shrub, with sweet scented flowers.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING—Habit of growth stronger than the above, with semi double white flowers.

LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA—A vigorous grower; very showy; large white flowers, slightly fragrant.

Tamarix.

AFRICAN (*Africanus*)—These are beautiful shrubs, with small, delicate flowers; leaves somewhat resemble the Juniper.

Viburnum.

SNOWBALL TREE—A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers. The latter part of May.

PLICATUM—From Japan. Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers; early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

Weigela (*Durvillia*).

DESBOIS (*Desboisii*)—A deep rose-colored or red variety, similar in growth to *W. rosea*, but darker, one of the darkest and best.

HORTENSIS NIVEA—White flowered Weigela. Of dwarf spreading habit and slow growth, flowers pure white, retaining their purity the whole time of flowering; foliage large. A profuse bloomer.

ROSEA (*Rose-Colored Weigela*)—A beautiful and hardy shrub, with double, rose-colored flowers, rich in profusion; introduced from China by Mr. Fortune; very hardy; blooms in June.

CANDIDA—All white varieties heretofore known have been lacking some important characteristic. *Hortensis nivea*, the best and only really white sort, is a poor grower and difficult to propagate; other so called white sorts have flesh colored flowers, so that the introduction of the *Candida* supplies a long felt want. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer, even until autumn.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashbury (Mahonia).

HOLLY-LEAVED (Aquifolia)—A very pretty shrub, with dark prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May.

This is the most interesting and desirable class of Evergreen Shrubs that resist our winter. They bloom profusely very early in spring.

Box (Buxus).

DWARF (Suffrutisosa)—Mostly used for edging; well-known.

TREE BOX, COMMON—Very pretty small lawn tree.

" *GOLDEN STRIPED LEAVED.*

" *SILVER STRIPED LEAVED.*

" *BROAD STRIPED LEAVED.*



CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper).

Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower; like the Ivy it throws out tendrils and roots at the points, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches; one of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly.

VEITCHII (Japan Creeper)—Leaves smaller than those of the American and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while young and requires protection the first winter; but once established there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with the tenacity of Ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn; for covering of walls, stumps of trees, rookeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures it can be specially recommended.

Aristolochia (Birthwort).

SIPHO (Tube flower, or Dutchman's Pipe)—A twining vine of rapid growth, having large, dark green leaves ten inches in diameter and curious brownish pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers in July.

Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower (Radicans).

A splendid, hardy climbing plant; with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera).

COMMON WOODBINE (Pericliminum)—A vigorous grower and very showy.

CHINESE TWINING (Japonica)—Retains its foliage nearly all winter; is quite fragrant.

HALL'S JAPAN (Hallena)—An evergreen variety with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant and blooms from June to November. Holds its leaves till January. The best of all.

JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED (Aurea reticulata)—The most beautiful variety of this class of climbers; leaves of bright green, and golden yellow vines; exquisitely beautiful; fine for bedding, pot culture, or for hanging baskets; perfectly hardy; will give entire satisfaction.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (Belgica)—Sweet-scented, very fine; continues in bloom all summer.

SCARLET TRUMPET MONTHLY (Sempervirens)—Strong, rapid grower; blooms all summer.

Ivy (Hedera).

GRANT (Regneriana)—A new and hardy variety, with large, dark green and shiny leaves; evergreen.

ENGLISH—An old variety; a hardy climbing plant.

TRICOLOR—Leaves green, white and rose.

NEW SILVER STRIPED—Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white; very striking.

Wistaria, or Glycine.

CHINESE PURPLE—One of the most splendid, rapid growing plants; has long pendent clusters of purple flowers in spring and autumn.

CHINESE WHITE—Similar to the above, except in color of the flowers, which in these are pure white.

Clematis Coccinea (The Scarlet Clematis).

This remarkably handsome climbing plant, after several years' trial, has proved to be one of the most desirable for any purpose where climbing plants are required. The plant is a herbaceous perennial, the stems dying to the surface each winter (this is an advantage where an unobstructed view is required in winter); the vines attain the height of from 8 to 10 or 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich, deep-coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut. Indeed, one of the most beautiful plants for festooning is to be found in *Clematis Coccinea*, with its peculiar shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage; if it never flowered it would be a handsome climbing vine. The plant, during our observation, has no insect pests or enemies; it grows freely in any soil, requiring one or two hours' sunshine to strengthen the vine sufficiently to make a successful flowering season, and above all is perfectly hardy, standing exposure in our severest winters without harm.

CLEMATIS.

CLASS I.—Perpetuals.

Summer and autumn bloomers, flowering on wood of the same season's growth.

Imperatrice Eugenia.

This is one of the best, if not *the best* white Clematis. The plant is vigorous and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large and of a pure white. July to October.

Jackmanii.

This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for much of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in growth and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862, since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced, the Jackmanii has no superior and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

Jeanne d'Arc.

A free growing vigorous variety; the flowers are very large, seven inches across, of a grayish or French white color, with three bluish veins to each sepal; delicate and beautiful. July to October.

Prince of Wales.

A profuse flowering variety of vigorous habit; the flowers are dark purple, with a red stripe in the centre of each leaf; this is a very showy and desirable variety.

Rubro Violacea.

This is another of the Jackmanii class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon-purple, flushed with reddish violet. One of the best. July to October.

Star of India.

A very showy, very free flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing in a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the centre of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

Viticella Venosa.

A beautiful Clematis, of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.

CLASS II.

Flowering in the spring and early summer from the old wood of the previous year's growth.

Miss Bateman.

One of the most charming of the spring flowering hybrids, having large, white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

Virginiana.

A very strong grower, having fragrant white flowers. Valuable for covering screens.



HEDGE PLANTS.

WHICH MAY BE USED FOR ORNAMENT, SHELTER and SCREENS.

ORNAMENT.

ARBOR VITÆ, MAHONIA, JAPAN QUINCE, PRIVET,
SPIREAS, TAMARIX, HEMLOCKS.

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS.

NORWAY SPRUCE, RUSSIAN MULBERRY, WILLOW.



SELECT ROSES.

CLASS I.—Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

This class of Roses are the most desirable on account of their free blooming and are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy. Though slight protection in winter in exposed situations is always desirable; this may be done by hilling up the earth, or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches or brush of any kind. Pruning should be done in March or early in April. Remove two-thirds of the past year's growth. All weak and decayed wood should be entirely cut out. Hybrid Perpetuals and Moss Roses may be planted in spring or fall.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant crimson, sometimes shaded with bright maroon. A superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Alfred Colomb—Cherry red, passing to bright rich crimson; flowers extra large, double and full; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort; one of the very finest Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Black Prince—Very deep blackish crimson; large size; full globular form; fragrant.

Barronne Prevost—Beautiful bright rose; deeply shaded with dark crimson; very large and finely perfumed.

Couquette des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale rose; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and pretty; slightly fragrant; blooms in large clusters; one of the hardiest.

Couquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine, medium size; a profuse bloomer, very full and fragrant; one of the finest white Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine rose, fine in open flower or bud; the best of all climbing sorts. It may be grown as a Pillar Rose, or, by pruning, kept in bush form.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Brilliant rosy carmine; edged with purple; very large, full and fragrant.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh color, deepening toward the center; very large and sweet; hardy and a first-class variety.

Duke of Teck—Intense crimson, flamed with glowing scarlet, a very brilliant and striking color; large, bold, globular flowers, full and perfect form; very beautiful and attractive.

Duke of Edinburgh—Dark velvety maroon; medium size, full regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; very fragrant and of excellent hardy habit; magnificent buds.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large, well-formed fragrant flowers; very double and free; a splendid variety.

Louis Van Houtte—Crimson maroon; large, full and fragrant; a very free bloomer, and one of the best crimson roses.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer, very sweet and cannot be surpassed in delicacy of coloring.

Lady Emily Peel—A charming rose; medium size and full form, very sweet; color white, sometimes tinged and shaded with blush.

Marshal P. Wilder—Color cherry carmine, richly shaded with maroon, very fragrant and a free bloomer; a vigorous grower and hardy; continues to bloom long after other Hybrid Perpetuals are out of bloom; a superb rose and should be in every collection.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink; a very valuable white rose.

Madame Charles Wood—One of the best roses for general planting ever introduced; the flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading, a constant and profuse bloomer.

Madame Alfred Carriere—Extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; exceedingly beautiful; a strong, hardy grower and free bloomer.

Madame Victor Verdier—Rich, bright cherry red, changing to satiny rose; large, full and fragrant.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, above medium size, full; produced in great abundance early in the season; one of the best white roses; hardy; suitable for cemetery planting or massing in groups.

Madame Louis Carrique—Rich velvety crimson; large size and free bloomer, blooming in clusters, fragrant; a strong grower and hardy.

Mademoiselle Annie Wood—A magnificent variety; flower very large, fine, full form; color crimson, exquisitely fragrant; an early and profuse bloomer.

Paul Neron—Deep rose color, good tough foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation; a free bloomer, very double and full, finely scented.

President Lincoln—Scarlet and crimson, shaded with purplish vermilion; very full, fine form, beautiful and fragrant.

Pius IX—Clear bright rose, changing to rosy pink, delicately shaded; very large, fragrant and desirable.

Victor Verdier—Bright rose, with carmine centre; extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; a splendid rose.

CLASS II.—Moss Roses.

Aetna—One of the finest; very large and full; delightfully fragrant; color bright crimson, shaded with purple; very mossy.

Henry Martin—Fine rosy pink; large, full and globular; fragrant and mossy.

Mad. Roch!embert—Fine clear rose; full and globular; beautiful mossy bud.

Princess Adelaide—Fine strong grower, hardy; flowers bright rosy pink, large, very double.

Perpetual White Moss—One of the most mossy varieties, prettiest in bud; flowers of medium size, and borne in large clusters; fragrant; color pure white.

CLASS III.—Climbing Roses.

CLIMBING ROSES are highly valued for training over arbors, trellises and verandas; also as screens for unsightly objects. They grow ten to twelve feet high, and are entirely hardy. They bloom the second year, and but once during the season, but are loaded with splendid roses.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush variegated carmine, rose and white, very double; flowers in beautiful clusters; the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best Climbing Roses.

Prairie Queen—Clear bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular; very double and full; blooms in clusters.

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. New and great acquisition.

Russell's Cottage—Dark velvety crimson; very double and full; a profuse bloomer.

CLASS IV.—Yellow Roses.

(HARDY.)

Harrison's Yellow—Golden yellow, medium size, semi-double; free bloomer.

Persian Yellow—Bright yellow, small, nearly full.

CLASS V.—Bourbon Roses.

These are quite hardy, and require a slight protection of leaves or straw, or evergreen boughs, during the winter. They are continual bloomers and of rapid growth, and are the most beautiful in autumn. The flowers are produced in clusters, and are generally of light color, well shaped and somewhat fragrant.

Empress Eugenie—Beautiful rosy flesh, deepening at centre to clear pink; petals delicately margined with purple; very large and full, perfectly double, very sweet tea scent; quite hardy.

Hermosa—Bright rose color, blooms in clusters; large, very double and fragrant; constant bloomer; one of the best.

Malnaison—Rich creamy flesh, changing to lovely fawn, with rose centre; very large, double and exceedingly sweet.

Queen of Bedders—Bright glowing crimson; flowers large, full and regular; blooms constantly from early summer to late autumn; one of the best.



TREE PÆONIES=Pæonia Moutan.

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from four to five feet in height, having very showy beautiful flowers, often measuring six to eight inches across, flowering early in the season before roses. They deserve a place in every garden. Perfectly hardy.

Banksii—Very large, fragrant flowers; rose blush, with purple centre.

Papaveracea—Very large, single flowers; pale blush, with purple centre

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, and should be placed in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom from May to July. They are perfectly hardy, and thrive well in all common garden soils.

Duchese de Orleans—Violet rose, centre salmon.

Grandiflora Plena—Outside delicate blush, centre light straw color; very large.

Humei—Purplish rose color; very full and double and of monstrous size; a late bloomer.

Odorata—White, tinted with yellow; large and beautiful.

Perfection—Outside petals rosy lilac, inside salmon, marked with purple.

Rosa Superba—Rose color.

Whittleji—Large, white, with yellow centre; in clusters.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The CHRYSANTHEMUMS are a fine family of autumn flowering plants. They thrive well in all soils and situations, being perfectly hardy. They should be taken up after the flower buds appear, and potted, so that they can be sheltered from the early frosts, which would injure their blossoms. The period of bloom is from October to Christmas.



CARNATIONS.

CARNATIONS are among the most beautiful flowers, being alike valuable for bedding out during summer and for decorations of the window garden in the winter. They are of the easiest culture, and flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. They flourish in any ordinary garden soil made rich by a generous application of manure.

DAHLIAS.

LARGE FLOWERING.

The DAHLIA is well known for its beauty of form and brilliancy of color. All persons can be successful in its culture if the following hints are observed.

First, it delights in deep rich soil. Let the ground be well dug and manured with decomposed loam or manure. They may be planted out in June and well watered during a season of drouth, and they will be benefitted by a heavy mulching of leaf mould or short manure to keep the roots cool and moist. If the Dahlia fly attacks them, a little slacked lime dusted over the tops after rain, or when the dew is on, will be of service to them. The roots should be taken up in the fall and well dried. Keep them in a cellar or some cool place free from heat and frost.

Andrew Dodd—Crimson maroon.
Annie Neville—Pure white; extra fine.

Armeth—Lilac splashed crimson.

Adeline—Mauve, purple tip.

Alice—Rosy lilac; good form.

Belle de Baum—Deep pink.

Canary—Fine yellow.

Crimson Beauty—Dark crimson.

Chieftain—Deep scarlet. large, fine shaped.

Dandy—Cream ground, blackspotted.
Eclipse—Orange buff.

Firefly—Bright crimson.

Flamingo—Deep vermilion scarlet.

Gladiator—White, very deeply laced, like a Picotee.

La Phare—Brilliant scarlet.

Lydia—Purple.

Oriole—Golden yellow.

Tom Green—Maroon, white tipped.

Vesta—Pure white; very fine.

BOUQUET OR POMPONE DAHLIAS.

The flowers of this beautiful class are small, suitable for bouquets, but as perfect in shape as any of the show varieties, consequently they are indispensable in a garden. Dry roots of the following varieties can be supplied:

Alba Floribunda Nana—White.

Advance—Maroon.

Beatrice—Blush, violet tinted.

Bessie—Buff, green shaded.

Black Dwarf—Maroon black.

Colonel Sherman—Light pink.

Dr. Stein—Dark maroon.

Exquisite—Orange, scarlet edge.

Flambeau—Bright crimson.

Little Pet—Delicate blush, fawn tinted.

Little Kate—Dark crimson.

Purple Gem—Rich purple.

Prima Donna—Rich crimson.

Rose of Gold—Cardinal.

Sambo—Dark maroon.

Sam Gerling—Fine maroon.

Summer and Autumn Flowering Bulbs,

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND KEPT IN A DRY CELLAR FROM FREEZING.

MADERIA VINE.

A rapid climber, with thick fleshy leaves and white flowers, suitable for screens, arbors, etc.

GLADIOLUS.

These handsome, stately flowers are universally popular. They are of robust, erect growth, with green, sword-shaped leaves, and splendid flower scapes rising from two to four feet in height. They are of a variety of colors, such as orange, scarlet and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, with various shades from white and rosy blush and salmon rose tints to a salmon red and nankeen.

A succession of bloom may be had from July to September, by planting at intervals from April to June, keeping the strongest bulbs for late planting. They require very little attention, and will grow in any ordinary garden soil. They should be lifted in the fall and placed in a dry cellar.

TUBEROSE.

The TUBEROSE is noted for its delicate beauty and exquisite fragrance; the flowers are pure white, very double and wax-like, and are borne on stems two to three feet high.



Bulbous Flowering Roots.

HARDY.

SHOULD BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

LILIES.

The Lily should have a place in every garden, as they are entirely hardy, require little or no care and make a grand display; after planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

AURATUM—Gold banded lily of Japan. Flowers very large, of a delicate ivory white color, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots, with a bright, golden band through the centre of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

CANDIDUM—Large, snow-white, fragrant blossoms.

HARRISI—This new variety is very free blooming; flowering two or three times in succession without rest; trumpet-shaped, pure white and very fragrant, large flowers. It can be forced into bloom at any desired time in the winter.

LONGIFLORUM—Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers, very fragrant.

Lancifolium Album—Pure white.

RUBRUM—White spotted red.

ROSEUM—White spotted rose.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Bright orange, scarlet, with dark spots.

CROCUS.

These are delicate and tasteful in form and varied and gay in color. Until the flowering of the Hyacinth, and through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather, the garden depends almost alone upon the Crocus for its brightness. Plant the bulbs in autumn about three inches apart and cover with two inches of soil. Cover in fall with a little straw or coarse manure to keep the bulbs from being thrown out by frost.

CROWN IMPERIAL.

Very showy plants. When bulbs are once planted, they need no further culture.

SNOWDROP.

This is the earliest of spring flowering bulbs. Snow-white drooping blossoms.

HYACINTHS.

Among all bulbs used for winter flowers, the *HYACINTH* stands foremost. Flowers may be produced by placing the bulb in a glass filled with water, or placed in pots or boxes in soil. Double blue, with various shades; double red, with various shades; double white, with various shades; single blues, various shades; single red, various shades; single white, various shades.

TULIPS.

We have a splendid assortment of fine colors, both single and double.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

A magnificent bedding plant, with broad tropical foliage. Planted in the open ground about the first of June, they grow rapidly and spread their leaves, glowing with the rich colors of the tropics until faded by the autumn frost. Of easy culture, they grow in almost any situation, but most luxuriantly in rich loam, somewhat shaded, and where they can be watered occasionally during the summer.

CALLA ETHIOPIA LILY OF THE NILE.

An attractive house plant. It requires abundance of water during the growing season, and should be allowed to rest during May and June, by turning the pots on their sides in some shady place.

PRUNE.

IMPERIALE EPINEUSE.

There are now some large orchards of this variety in bearing in California, where they claim that it is decidedly the most profitable and best prune on the market. The finest prunes imported from France are of this variety, and retail in our market at from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound. They are generally put up in small tin boxes. It is claimed the tree is hardy, very prolific, and an annual bearer. Its uniformly good size, early ripening and other good qualities commends it as the best prune for planting.



SUPPLEMENT.



APPLE.

Northwestern Greening—Hardy, yellow, rich; of good size. Extra long keeper.

Willow Twig—Of unknown origin. Fruit medium size; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russett dots. Flesh yellowish green; pleasant, sub-acid, good. Valuable for late keeping.

Minkler—Fruit medium, roundish oblate; pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, good. January to March.

Stark—Esteemed as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy and mild sub-acid. January to May.

Triumph—Earliest yellow peach. Ripens before Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; fruit good size, yellow, with crimson cheek, not entirely free.



PEACH.

Wadell—Mr. Wadell, the originator, writes: The blossoms were frozen stiff one year, and yet bore a crop of finest when other varieties were all killed. The fruit is of medium to large size, oblong; rich creamy white, with blush on sunny side, often covering two-thirds of peach. Skin thick, flesh firm; freestone. Ripens about August 1st.

Mr. J. H. Hale says of this peach: "I am willing to risk my peach reputation on the claim that Wadell is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping, longest keeping peach of its season yet tested." Price, 50 cts. \$30.00 per 100.

Chille Free—Medium dull yellow; extra hardy and productive. Some growers in this vicinity believe it has no superior. Fruit large, and distributes itself evenly on the tree, similar to Elberta, and ripens a few days earlier.

Early Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or nearby market. Middle August. Free.

Utah Orange—As near as we have been able to ascertain it originated near Salt Lake City about twelve years ago. It is very thrifty and symmetrical in habit, and can always be relied for a good crop in a fruit season. Fully as large as Foster and about the same color; quality rich and unsurpassed; parts readily from the pit; ripens *immediately* after Elberta and is an excellent shipper.



PEAR.

Improved Bartlett—This valuable pear was first brought to our notice by one of our customers, a large fruit grower who resides on the shore of Great Salt Lake. Its origin appears to be unknown, as he had but one tree of this variety, which came to him with others purchased and under the name of some of the old well-known varieties. It is, without doubt, closely related to the Bartlett, but in many respects superior to this most valuable pear, being a longer keeper, and while in quality and flavor it is somewhat similar, it is, in our judgment, decidedly better. Fruit larger than Bartlett, much more highly colored and surface a little more uneven; hangs well to the tree. We believe when the merits of the Improved Bartlett become known, it will be rated as the best commercial variety of its season. We have the only trees on the market, our stock consisting of 65 two year, and 200 one year. Price for two year, \$4.00 each, \$36.00 per doz. One year, \$3.00 each, \$30.00 per doz.



PLUM.

Hale's Plum—Mr. Hale says of this plum: "It is the most vigorous of all the Japans, and there are enough fruit spurs all through the inside to insure a good crop, even though the buds on the outside be killed."

Luther Burbank recently wrote: "Hale's Plum will yield enough fruit to suit anybody, and every season, too."

Fruit large; bright orange, mottled with cherry red; superb in quality. Ripens middle of September.

Wickson—Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited, so far this one stands pre-eminent. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper." Specimens sent us from California were received in excellent condition. 25c., 5 for \$1.00.



PRUNE.

Imperiale Epineuse—There are now some large orchards of this variety in bearing in California, where they claim that it is decidedly the most profitable and best prune on the market. The finest prunes imported from France are of this variety, and retail in our market at from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound. They are generally put up in small tin boxes. It is claimed the tree is hardy, very prolific, and an annual bearer. Its uniformly good size, early ripening and other good qualities commends it as the best prune for planting.



CHERRY.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium dark purple; fine quality. July.

The following varieties of cherries, and the descriptions of same were procured from the Agricultural Experimental Station at Logan, Utah, who recommend them very highly. We commenced propagating them very recently, and only have a very few to dispose of:

Double Natte—Fruit is large, nearly black when ripe, cavity shallow, sature obscure, juice highly colored, quite bitter until dead-ripe, ripens about the first of August, and is an excellent variety for canning. The tree is low and spreading, has good foliage, does not winter kill, and is very prolific.

George Glass—Fruit is large, firm, flavor acid, stone quite large, excellent for dessert. Tree is hardy, has fine foilage and is a good bearer. Ripens about the middle of July.

Griotte du Nord—Fruit medium size, round, dark red, flavor acid, slightly astringent, is of the Besarabian type, ripens about the first of July. Tree is hardy and vigorous, good bearer.



GOOSEBERRY.

Columbus—Fruit of largest size; oval, handsome greenish yellow; finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower, so far free from mildew; foliage large and glossy. One of the best for general cultivation.

From the Rural New Yorker:

“The best variety yet introduced; seems close to a perfect gooseberry for our climate. We have three bushes laden—overladen—with large, smooth berries, as large as the average foreign kinds. There is not a trace of mildew on either fruit or foliage.”

